FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Surrender of Saragossa.

By the United States Mail Steamship Baltic, from herepool at 1.10 p m. of Wednesday the 6th inst., we have papers and dispatches to that date. The Africa arrived at Liverpool at 101 on the morn-

be of Sunday the 3d. Afmest the only intelligence brought by the Baltic

that Seragossa and the whole of Spain are prostrate before O'Donnell; and that matters are quite un changed in our advices from other parts of Europe.

In the Liverpool Corrox Market there had been a very stardy demand at the full prices of Friday last; sales for the three days reached 21,000 being, of friday last; sales for the three days reached 21,000 being, of which 0,500 were for specialties and for export. In Manchester a good basiness had been done, at prices in favor of the sellers. The communice of size weather had further depresed the market for BREAD-STOPERS, and of The did being limited at 64 west \$7.00 th, in Wheat; and of The did be basiness being limited at 64 west \$7.00 th, in Wheat; and of The did by basine on Flour; Lician Corn main-hined perions quotations, with a quiet tone. Provisions unshaped; Land improved 89 diventages. Nothing reported in Oils There were havers of common Rosis at 48 Mills of the hin nothing offered or due 48 did over the STRIFTS of TOURSWINK rather casier, with small sales reported at the 61. Post.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

Prem Our Own Correspondent LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856. The cloven foot of bad faith shows itself sufficiently in the last Russian transactions about the the execution of the treaty of peace. In spite of the boasted candor of Czar Alexander, the old diplomatic tricks of his father and uncle reappear once more, and justify the apprehensions of those who lamented the insufficiency and hollowness of the peace of Paris The Isle of Surpents, opposite to the mouth of the Danube, has lately been seized by a corps of Russian soldiers, because it is not expremly mentioned in the treaty; and Kars and the surrounding district have not as yet been restored to the Sultan. The Russians who saw the Crimea evacuated by the Ailies without being themselves urged to withdraw from the Armenian table land, excuse their continued occupation by the plea that the coast of Abasia has not been returned to the Czar. Now we must remember that it was the Russians themselves who abandoned their forts on the Abasian coast; that after the catastrophe, most of the fertified places were at once occupied, not by Turks, but by the Circassian mountaineers; that the Sultan had but a few garrisons-at Sherkatil. Redout Kaleh, Sukum Kaleh; that he has withdrawn every soldier from Asiatic Russia, and that he has no more control over the Circassian chiefs than the Czar himself. The continuation of the occupation of Kars, therefore, under such a Jesnitical pretext as the Russians give, showed that the pettilogaing, quiobling, and lying spirit of diplomacy has not yet departed from the councils of the Czar, and that the policy of annexation is as strong under Alexander II. se it was under Nicholas and Alexander I. The St Petersburg diplomatists have seen enough of the Emperor Napoleon to know that he will not go to war about Kars, and are fully aware that England is not in a position to do anything without him, and thus the key of Tuckish Armenia remains for the moment in the hands of the Russians, subject to a long diplomatic correspondence and new arangements and definitions of boundaries. Not less strange is the behavior of Russia toward Greece. Some six hundred so-called Greek volunteers, dismissed from Russian service, have been sent over to

turned to Odessa, whence they had come. The Eogl sh Government acts very shabbily toward those whom it engaged in its service during the war. A Polish captain who had deserted from the Russians and gone over to the English, get but £200, and was dismissed from the Turkish Contingent to shift for himself. The Italian and German Legions are disbanding, but most of their members have forteited their previous citizenship, and are prevented from returning to their country, for having extered into English service, while England sloce not regard them as English, and leaves them no other choice than between the East India Company's service in the deadly climate of the tropics. and involuntary emigration to Causda or the Cape of Good Hope. After such experiences it is difficalt to imagine how England, in her next war, can succeed in raising foreign legions. As to the Poles they were made over to the Sultan, bag and beggage, without even the formality of asking their consent. Thus England and France get rid of a lot of energetic refugees, and the Governments congratulate themselves upon the excellent way in which each dangerous elements were disposed of.

Athens. The Government, under the pressure of

England and France, was alarmed at such an

recession of desperadoes to the unruly Palicars of

the mountains; accordingly, the papers of the dis-

missed Legionaries were carefully examined, and it

was found that of the six bundred, only forty

were Greek subjects, the remainder being natives

of Servis, Montenegro, and Tarkish Thessaly. By

he advice of the foreign Embassador they were re-

In regard to Spain, O'Donnell now sees clearly that he has been made the tool of the perfidious Queen for removing Espartero, and for paving the was for the return of Narvaez and the Polaccos. Still, he is not over anxious to consummate his political suicide, and seeks to conciliate his betrayed victims, the Progresistae. Events will show whether he can succeed with such slippery policy. At any rate, he is now the secret enemy of the Queen, and there is certainly a long series of disturbances and disasters still in store for the unleappy country, before it can be restored to law and lastng peace. The conduct of Queen Isabella is as disgraceful as anything we ever read of in the dark history of royal pertidy and profigacy. Saragosia having surrendered, there is no resistance to O Dannell in Spain; still, the Queen does not cesse intriguing, and the Progresistas, defeated and mardered by the soldiers of fortune, may now support bim, as in 1854, since he is aware that with all his despotic tendencies, he cannot overcome the hatred of the Moderades. He has made a complete fool of bimself, and a criminal, too, and will scarcely be able to resp the reward of his treason. He is a

traitor, himself betrayed. The movements of England and France against Naples are mysterious; still they make great impression on the Emperor of Austria, who tries to induce the King of Naples to yield to the demands of the Western Powers in order to avert the gravest consequences. It has been rumored that the King may abdicate in favor of his son who has just come of age. The squadron preparing in the French seaports is hinted at as being destined for

the Gulf of Naples. The clerical Roman Catholic movement in Anstria is fast extending under Imperial patronage. The Jessits are in the best bopes that within the next three years they may succeed in displacing the Benedictines, to whom the education of the Cathelice is new contided. The Austrian sale

sersey unasimously prefer the Jestite to the carned frinricts and monte of Pre mentre.

Your readers will remember that the late Tarke-Russian war was introjuced by an unwarranted piratical attack of the Montenegrin robber-grince on the Turkish fertrees Syabilak, where the mountaineers of Prince Danilo put to death some thirty Turbish soldiers. The outrage was chastised by an expedition under Omer Pasha, but the final punishment was stopped by the interference of Austria. Count Leiningen succeeding in arranging matters between Montenegro and the Sultan. Still Prince Dapilo seems not to have grown wiser, for we learn from Austrian sources that he has lately, as an epilogue to the war, attacked the Christian tribe of Kutshee, because those poor people remained neutral in all the wars between the mountaineers and Turks. Mirko Petrovitch, uncle to Prince Dauilo, commanded the expedition, which in true Southern chivalric style fell unawares upon the Kutshees, slew some eighty men, women and children, burnt their village and drove away the cattle of the wretched inhabitants, who, as already remarked, are Christians to a man. Whether this outrage will remain unpunished, and whether Austria will once more step in and stay the Turkish chastisement, remains to be seen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The citizens of Norwich gave a banquet to General

Crimea.

An alarming accident had occurred at Goodwood Races. A house named Chery Chase boiled from the track and sprang up a steep bank, where he lost his balance and rolled down among the other horses, five r six of whom fell over him. The jeckeys were, mostly, severely injured, and the horses attacked each other with their teeth and hoels. Chevy Chase had to he shot.

The Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, has left London for a brief tour in the

Board of Trade, has left London for a brief tour in the United States.

The Gazette, publishes an order, by the Queen, permitting persons decorated by the Emperor of the French to wear the insigna.

A preparetus has appeared of the International Consting Company, to run small steamers between the Dutch, French and English ports.

Eleven civilians, laborers and mechanics have been arrested and committed to jail for having sided with the initial ricers recently at Nonagh.

John Frost, the Charrist, aurources that he is about to become a political lecturor.

Ten Inciens from Walpole Island, applied the other day to the Mayor of Lendon for the means of returning to their hame, from which they had been led by a speculator named Baby. Their case is under consideration.

by a speculator consideration.

The United States frighte Susquehamma arrived at Gibraltar on the 23d ult., six days from Fayal and sixteen from Key West. She would leave in a day or two for Spezzia, touching at some of the ports on the

teen Holl Av.

two for Spezzia, touching at some of the ports on the
cattern cost of Spain.

Gen. Codington had arrived at London. No demonstration awaited him, as it did Marshal Pelissier.

FRANCE.

Reports are current that the Emperor is in a really erit cal state of health. His filness consists in a development of the malady of the spine, with which he has been long afflicted. He is able to attend to business, been for g afflicted. He is able to attend to business, and is not in immediate danger. He would return to Paris on the lath or 6th inst., but would leave on the 10th or 11th, secompanied by the Empress, for Bistritz.

The Paris Succe complains that of the three lines of trans than is steame siplying between Havre and New-York, ramely, the New-York and Havre, A nerican line, the Cunard, British line, and Gauntier frores' French line, the latter, owing to the absard customs regulations of France, actually pays heavier dues than the other two. Further, the Sidels says that Havre is becoming the shipping jest of Europe, and already exceeds the trade of Liverpool with New-York.

Marshal Pelis ier and sune arrived at Marseilles on the 1st inst. On landing the Marshal found awaiting

alarshal Felister and sinc arrived at Marsenice on the 1st inst. On landing the Marseat found await on him a letter from the Emperor, conterring on him the title of Duke. All the French ships to a well as the British war steamer Cavadoe, saided the Marshal, who soon afterward is niced to receive an address from the municipality of the city, and then departed for Flom-bieres to meet the Emperor.

SPAIN.

SUBRENDER OF SARAGOSSA.

SURRENDER OF SARAGOSSA.

Saragossa has capituated. The Queen's treore took possession of the city without resistance. The National Guard and indicate the same that the Municipality charged. A new ayuntamiento and provinced deptation has been named in Catalonia, and the various bands of insurgents which sought relege in the mountains were dispersing rapidly.

The following is the telegraphic disputch by which the facts were made known:

"San Senastian, Aug. 2—5 p. m.—Yesterday, at noon, the troops of the Queen entered Saragossa without the slightest resistance. The greatest tranquisity reigns in the city. The National Guard has been disarned, and the deputation and ayuntamiento have been changed."

been changed.'
The Spanish Embassies published the same news in

almost the same terms:

"Manning, August 1, 3,30 p. m.—Saragossa has sarendered to the Government Gen Duice made his entrance there, to-day, with his troops, at 1:30 p. m. The whole of the Petrasala is tranquit, and obeys the

entrance there, to-day, with his troops, at 1:30 p.m. The whole of the Petrasala is tranquil, and obeys the orners of her Majesty.

We are yet without information as to the conditions on which the city surrendered.

There is, as may be supposed, a good deal of specialation, as to the ultimate prospects of the movement. It seems universally admitted that E-partero's day is past, never to return. While official accounts from Madrid assert that the G verument intends to proming ate a Constitution of its own framing, private correspondence speaks of the possibility of a reconciliation of O'Donnell with the Liberal party. Several of the Moderado papers attack O'Donnell. Narvaez, being exceedingly hate at his exclusion from the movement, is a titter and powerful ingredient against the present Ministry. The Madrid correspondent of The London Times sums up by saying that if O'D amell holds by his Manrahares programme, and one-vokes the Constituent Assembly to carry it out, much will be forgetten and forgiven to him. It he apopt the contrary coarse, he will be left to fight his own battle against the Court and the Moderados, Narvaez. Christina, and the Polacos and would certainly be worsted. At wearst he seems to last toward the Christina, and the Poiscow, and would certainly be worsted. At present he seems to lean toward the

HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT BARCELON'S All the details that reach us of the proceedings at Barolona concur in representing the fighting as des-perate, and the conduct of the Queen's troops after at resistance had ceased, as feronious in the extreme. On the 24th, for instance, three days after the fighting had ceased in the city, two battallous of National Gat ds, arriving to the assistance of the crizens, were media the plain by the Queen's cavelry, and every maniof them cut to pieces?

Severteen individuals or raised in the first region at Barcelona have been shot. They are executed three

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor left Vierra on the coth for Tepits, where he would meet the King of Priss a.

The Jesuita have obtained permission to establish a sending, at Feldkirst in Verareberg.

The pieces of wheat, rye, barrey and outs have failen very considerably in all parts of the Empare, from

which we may infer that there has been a good aver-age harvest throughout Austria.

ITALY.

A letter says that the Austrian Government is alarmed at the attitude which Sardmin assumes toward it in Italy, and has begged the French Government to represent to the latter that, in order to perserve the tranquility of Europe, a change of its policy would be desirable. The French Government has a would be desirable. The French Government has ac-ordingly made a communication of a confidential character to Sardinia, buting that see might assume a less hostile attinue o and tone toward Austria, without tessering the influence she exercises in Italy. The view which Sardinia will take of this monition remains

to be seen.
The entbreak in Carrara, was of no importable, and was immediately suppressed. The following is the proclamation as sed by the insurgente-who

were most of them students:
"Italians! Brothers! Led by the omnipotence of "Rathans! Brothers! Led by the ounnepotence of truth, people and governments larrent our saffedings and confess our rights. The opinion of Europe is moved in our favor. Frem one end of Raly to the other a thill of battle rhas through the opposed. From one end of Raly to the other men perceive a new bis—the cla of the summon sourtry.

"But the opinion of Plange rearon give effective Truthers of the bar of New Server, held at his resistance in Truthers of the bar of New Server, held at his resistance in Truthers of Weinzeling but applied by a perceivance in the contract of the bar of New Server, held at his resistance in Truthers of Weinzeling but applied by a perceivance in the contract of the bar of New Server, held at his resistance in the contract of the bar of New Server, held at his resistance in the contract of the bar of New Server.

aid, except to those who arise and fight. Peoples as I governments only recognize accomplished facts, and the universal ferment of our multitudes requires a signal, a flag, in order to break out in a powerful man-

"We rise to initiate these facts that all call for "We rise to initiate these facts that all call for.
We are the first to raise about, in the name of all, that
itag which should serve as a signal.

"It is the flag of Italy, of the Italian nation, of
Italy, one and free—Italy, the struggle gained, sole
arbiter of her own destines.

"We have suffered long, with all our brethren, from
the Alps to the sea, for her, we rise now determined to
fight ard conquer in her holy name. Fifty years of
oppression and martyrdom manfully borne deserve a
victor, and we shall have it.

tory, and we shall have it.

At the cry of war and of life which we send from the At the cry of war and of the which we sent from the summit of our Appenines, a cry of national life, a cry of war to Austria and to those foreign and domestic tyrannies which surround the future, ar swer unanimously, rapully, boidly, those who have Italy at heart, and Italy shall be!

"THE ITALIANS OF THE LUNIGIANA."

"Carrara, July, 1258."

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, of 28th alt., meation that the city will be entirely evacuated by the Allies, and the hospitals restored to the Turkish authorities, by the 15th of the present month.

The squadren under the command of Admiral Lord
Lyons, are part at Smyrna and in the Pirseus, and part
off the coast of Syria.

off the coast of Syria.

The Gazette contains a notice to manners that various lighthouses in the Dardaneles Bosphorus and Black Sea, were relighted on the 1st of June.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Licerpool.] Lospon, Wednesday, August 6-4. M.

The London Times city article dated Tuesday evening, says: The English funds opened with firmness this morning at the improved quotations of Monday. but subsequently experienced a decline of I per cent A further merease in the demand for money together with a rather less favorable state of the foreign exchanges, and a continuance of unfavorable accounts from the Paris Bourse were the cause of the weakness of the market. During the day there was a purchase of £30,000 consols by the Government Brokers on acount of the Savings Banks, but neither this ner the extracrdinary accounts of the progress of the wheat

crops seemed to exercise much influence.

The demand for money was active to day in the discount market and at the Bank of England. The final quotations of the French Three per Cents on the Paris Bourse this morning were 70f. 40c. for money, and 70f 55c, for the end of the month, showing in the latter care a further relapse of 1 to cent. The dollars and bar silver brought by the last West India steamer have been sold at an advance of id. on dollars and id. on bers, compared with the prices obtained for the arrivals by last mail.

The Daily News city article says: The funds declined 1 to cent to day on some sales, coupled with the preparations for the settlement of the monthly account in Consols, which terminates on Thursday next. The continued demand for money still forms the chief restraining cause. Their seems no immediate prospect of a cessation of the continental demand for gold. onr discount market the current rates for high class bills are 4[44] + cent. In the Stock Exchange recurities.

According to the circular of M. Arles Dufour of Lyons, the silk crop in France turned out so deficient in quantity that the manufacturers, as well as the throwsters, have made large contracts in foreign raw silks, particularly from Lombardy, Predmont and

The papers announce the sudden death of Viscount Drumlenrig, M. P., only son of the Marquis of Queens-bury, and late Controller of the Queen's Household.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Biehardson, Brothers & Co,'s Circular.

Bichardson, Brethers & Co.'s Circular.

Per holis.

Since our last we have had a continua coef agientid weather; it is said by well-knormed parties that such a continuance of neather not been ancewn for more than then years; at hous for several cays, the thermometer has stood at 50 to 50. and at a p. m. from 100 to 70 in the shade. With each weather the caps are being residiv forced to maintity. We hear that the car is semerally well filled, and a prospect of a heavy crey of ell Carcara. The Spring sown Worker is stort is accurate to the second of . The consequence of the above is a total stangardion in the trade; exception some retail sides of Thou a to behave, little has been done since last market.

This day's market was rether pumerously attended. The confused has market was rather pumerously attended. The confused has a further decime on the rates of our last (Friday), decay of the confused has been done stored as a further decime on the rates of our last (Friday), decay of the confused of the non-last states of the confused would willingly shave conceded 2 if both out all softs to effect asles willingly shave conceded 2 if both out all softs to effect asles

taken at a further decire or the rates of our sate (rinday), the say divide, a fun on the botter dissets, and bid. It on sec inday descriptions. From was in slow request, and holders would willingly have conceded ? at bid, on all series to effect sales. Invias Coss is held himly, but only a moderate business resulted; we make no alteration in our quotations for such OATS and MTAL. in the abspace of demand, may se written remainably as helder, but had purchasers appeared they might have supplied themselves at less money.

EXYSTIAN BRANE in moderate demand at about forder prices.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular Pre Bellic.) Liverson, Tuesday, August 5, 1866. There has been a very steady demand for Conton since the above was written, or the foll prices of Friday last; the sales for the tone days reach 21,000 bace, of which 0,500 are for speculation and export. In Manchover, a cood business was done to day, the turn in prices being in favor of the schors. The continuance of remarkably fine weather has further depressed be Com Market; the business to-day was limited, of a decline of to 304, 2,70 hs in Wheat, and of is, d. e. of, y bull in Flour. Indust Com maintains previous quistiness. In London, yesterday, Wheat declined 10s, \$\phi\$ quarter.

A., F. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

Per Hathre!
Livenproot. Tuesday, Aug 5, 1896.
The strivals from Ireland and coverwise during the past week have been insignalment. From foreign perts, however, we have received 21,402 quarters Wellar, 2,246 quarters Brass, 20,084 quarters Notas Coux, 1,909 sacks and 21,223 bids. Floots, Feedor from Caredo 1886 quarters Wellar 2,000 quarters Priss, and 6,740 bids. Floots. The exports in the same time comprise 2922 quarters Wellar, 286 quarters Oars, 7,938 quarters Argued Coux, 1965 leads Oarmetal, 250 sacks and 3,29 bids. Floots The extraordicardly site and forcing weather which has utilize presolled throughout the kit gdom has caused a rapid decline in the value of Wellar and Floots, and where sales have been made here holders have had to make a corression of 6d, 2 cline in the value of Winkar and Flota, and where sales have been made here holders have had to make a concession of 64.2 in 76 m but the furner and 2 ad 4 bbl. on the latter article. In Indian Coan there has been no material change, as the value of this article has been for some time comparatively low. At the cay's market there was the usual attendance of the tewn and country made and some millers from the internatively indian and Flota mer with a modelate demand for conscription, at a decline of 1 fr 76 in on Wheat, and 3 so 4 bbl. and sale on Flota since tile say week. Oars, with a slow sile, can be noted only the tout lower, while Oarsentat was needested and 1 c2 \$2 some lower. Brans and Flota since sile say week. Oars, with a slow sile, can be noted only the tout lower. Brans and Flata maintained their value is the sales subset, but Bransy was 31 \$70.00 coaper. Intian Coan met with a fair inquiry, and coan business was come at 30 \$9 \$1.50 m beautiful to the sales subset, but Bransy was 31.50 to coaper. Intian Coan met with a fair inquiry, and coan business was come at 30 \$9 \$1.50 m beautiful to the coan section of the sales subset. But the coan section of the sales subset is the sales subset. The sales subset is a sale of the coance of the coance of the sales subset on the sales subset.

John Athen & Co.'s Circular,

For Bullic 1 .- The weather continues brillien, and the Banabarty a-The weather continues brillien, and the frame frees are everywhere progressing ropolity tower materiary. But each as in consequence been quite at a stand-state tent, and the decline in London yearers of the 500 F quarter w Wheat is the mark of all further decreased in this market. or Wheat is the cause of still further depression in the market. In proportion to the inferiority of quality, is the difficulty of sale increased, prime qualities of What and Flour are not so the increased, prime qualities of What and Flour are not so the 12 and 1 and 1

white I had of 200 ft. Consider Pass and of sic, at 24 22 22 22 24.

From the rates of Baron have been moderate at 50 of our for most Bouchese. Bit in a slow at 50 of 1. Shoulders being 42 of 31 of our, in ratail carcais a Alight oncesson in price would lead to numberable activity, but hadders are firm. There are no transparence of importance reported in Berf, twictive quality containes sink as dispersional arrivals of the branch. We quote common arris 10 diff. Powers, surely quality wanted at 150 of 200. Powers are the first, which they can obtain at 53 diff. Powers. We quote American Pastern at 50, and Western at 55 diff. Powers. We quote American Pastern at 50, and Western at 55 diff. Power.

Onner Burran. The demand continues very moderate, at 65 diff. power, for original that much we may look for mire doing.

Distributed as supplies come forward, they are taken to examiners at 49 of the cultivation are also reprized at 44 consumers at the first term of the state of

processing unchanged as as a bit of the P. Y. C. Silver experiments of the processing unchanged as a silver in the Silver experiment of the worth wide time but the both much offering. Lard Oil is migned demand at the Silver experiment of the first since in first hands. Bettimene with bring 9 of silver of them, and Philadelphia is all the British of British of the silver experiments of the Silver experiments. Asugo are without chance. Post quet at 57 ; and Pearle at

Assign are whose of the populations continue to meet with an active in quity at the object of, if of good quanty. Nothing cone is been should.

Naval System common Rode in fair request at 5 of per cwt. Medium quiet. Fine near a not much wouted, at it is at the more is not \$1.7 per barral for rood allocated, with a little more is not \$5.7 per barral for rood allocated, with a little more is not \$5.7 per barral for rood allocated, with a little more is not \$5.7 per barral for rood allocated.

HAVANA.

TAGE ASSOLVED AND A

Press Our Own Correspondent. HAVANA, August 10, 1856.

It was in the mouth of almost every one with whom I conversed yesterday, that the Governments of Great Britain and Spain had both given their consent to 40,000 free Africans being brought to this island from Africa, to be apprenticed to the planters for a term of years. That the Government of Spain may have given its assent to this, I do not doubt, for from all that I can learn of the present condition of Spain, its Government would grant anything that was demanded of it, from any parties, possessing either meacy or influence, that could be conveniently used to aid in crushing the dearest wish and hope of the people, viz: the establisbment of a republic, instead of the present disreputable monarchy. But that the Government of Great Britain has given its assent to any such scheme I do not believe, for I kave reason to know that the British officials in this island have kept their Government well and thoroughly advised of all the tricks practiced by the slave-buyers and sellers in this island, in introducing Bozal Africans and obtaining for them cedulas, and giving them the appearance of persons who had been introduced into this island many years ago. The British Government is also aware of the various attempts made in different parts of this island to turn free emancipados into life long slaves; and such being the case, I cannot be induced to believe that any Gov-ernment of England would dare to give its assent to a scheme in which cheating the poor untutored African out of his liberty and rendering him a slave for life would be a matter so easily accomplished. The men and women of England most assuredly would never give consent to such a foul scheme as this, and I repeat, I cannot be led to believe, that the British Government would dare to give its assent to a measure so utterly opposed to the oft expressed feelings of the people of that country. But for arguments sake, let us admit that the statement referred to in the first sentence of this letter is correct. From what part of Africa are the African's to be obtained? Certainly not from Sierra Leone, nor from Liberia? Jamaica tried a few years after the Emancipation of her Slaves to ob-tain laborers from Africa, but although a vessel or vessels were bought and fitted comfortably for the conveyance of passengers, and although a gen-tleman of experience, the Hon. Alexander Barclay, was I believe his name, was sent to Africa as the agent of Jamaica, yet a very few Kroomen could be induced to go to Jamaica, certainly not more than a hundred and fifty in all, and the attempt was given up as a failure! How then are the Cuban Planters and merchants to obtain the thousands of Africans they speak of bringing here. What "mighty magic" will they use to induce the peaceful African to leave his native wild, his wife and "young barbarians all at play" to come to Cuba to be here the white man's Slave! No not a single thousand of free Africans I positively assert, will be found withing to come to Cubs True it is, that "prisoners of war" may be bought of African Monarchs, but will not this be buying Slaves, and will England, will even Spain, in these days of progress assent to this? We know that England will not, let us hope that the home subjects of Isabei II. are not one whit less humsne than these of Victoria the first! But again, let us suppose, that these Free Afri-

cans are duly introduced, serve out their term of apprenticeship, are treated bons fide, and then set ree to work or play, as best shall suit their inclimation. Will not the present slaves, perceiving this, also desire to be their own masters, and will they not, possessing the desire, soon find a means of attaining an end so devently to be wished for ! To this the slaveholder, I know, will reply. We will return the African to Africa, immediately after the expiration of his apprenticeship-"so that he shall not set a 'bad example' to our "slaves." Admitting that you do, sir, your case will not be benefitted, for think you all remembrances of home are rooted out of the minds of your peor African slaves, and think you that possessing these reminiscences, they will not be tempted to make the effort, to follow their late co-workers. the apprentices, or is it that from your patriarchal treatment of your slaves, from your unvarying kindness and gentleness to them, you believe you have gained so strong a hold upon their affections that they will not readily take their departure from your hospitable hearth! Let your conscience supply the answer to these questions, but you need not tremble and tear—this "evil day" will not come upon you by this means, you may rest assured, for but very lew African Free Labor ap-prentices will ever plant or aid to carry your sugar cane to the mill Therefore, rest content, treat with kindness and humanity but do not hope to obtain the unpaid for services of Africans, for the chances are ten to one agains:

your obtaining a single one.

Another unhappy Chinese committed suicide a few days ago. Would be have done so had be been permitted to remain in his native land, even Would that Captain Simmonds of the War Hawk were here now to answer my questies.

There are stories in circulation here respecting the Revolution in Spain, which I doubt not are ridiculously exaggerated. The brother of the Captain General of this is and is reported to have been killed. Sixteen thousand soldiers are said to have fallen in one day, and the good Marquis de la Perzuela, is reported to be marching at the head of ten thousand men upon Barcelona.

These reports serve to excite the inhabitants of this island, and that, I fancy, is the only benefit that will arise to them, even supposing these reports prove true. As I wrote you a year or two ago, the Creoles of Cuba are a deceptive, despi-cable race of men, only worthy of the chains they

so meekly bear.

General Concha, has been created Marquis de la Havana and Viscount de Cuba: but should this Revolution prove successful, what will become of his newly fledged honors !

The public health, I am sorry to tell you, con-tinues in about the same state as when I last wrote you. The continuous heat is more trying to the constitution of even the strongest and best acclimated than I ever before knew it.

Within five minutes, I have ascertained positively that the British officials here know nothing about the reported assent of their Government having been given to the introduction of Airican Apprentices into this island.

KANSAS.

From our Special Correspondent. PALMYRA, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1866. There was a report of a fight this morning some

twenty miles south of this, on the Merosesin, between the settlers and the Georgians encamped there. Several parties have gone and are going down to the place. I do not think there has seen any serious fighting yet, but think it is quite hkely there will be. The armed camps of Southerners. round Osawattamie and the creeks above and below, have become very troublesome, so much so that the settlers are in arms to give them a thrashing. I suspect that they are mere y a feint, or or decoy, to lead the people here from the more serious point of danger.

In my last I wrote that the extreme tedrorsness and expense of emigration to the Territory through lows, if it did not altogether prevent emigration to the Territory, operated as a serious check upon it. I have just received intelligence from the Nebrasha frontier which shows that there are obstacles in the way other than length of distance or expense. The Northesn emigration is blocked up by an army of Missourians and their Southern allies. By the latest dispatches I have from that quarter. I learn that there is a large number of emigrants from the Pree States campel sixteen miles south of Nebraska City, toward the Kansas frontier. Men, women, and children there are some six hundred of them, and they are constant?

receiving straggling accessions from the overland

Immediately south of them, some twelve miles distant from their camp, is the Misserri army, bearly six hundred strong, all armed men. With these were General Atchison, General Richardson, and other Border-Raffian leaders. They have aworn that no "Abolition" emigrant shall enter the Territory from the North, and fearfully are they herping their word. The Free State emigrants are not sufficiently strong to attack the opposing camp and open the way. There are women and children with them. Many are not armed, having come to settle not to fight; and a few extremely une nlightened Conservatives, thinking the arms all unenlightened Conservatives, thinking the arms all the difficulty, came in a conciliatory spirit to the Border-Ruffians without arms. Phose found their path to the Territory blackened by a wild army of horderers, and were helpless to defend themselves in such emergency. Still the greater portion of them had arms, and I learn that three or four bundred men could be equipped for war in the emi-grant camp south of Nebraska City. But these men are unused to the reckless character of the Border-Ruffians, unfamiliar with the phases of border-war, and, in fact, have not "seen the ele-phast" sufficiently to give them confidence in attacking General Atchison. Many of those who came with arms in their hands had no wish or expretation of using them. They intended to take claims, and are anxious to proceed at once and do

so before the emigration is past. Gen. Lane, who had been in Iowa, was reported sufficiently near the emigrants to be with them if they were attacked. Unwilling to enter the Territory with them, as the commandants of United States forces there have decided to take him prisoner for the Territorial authorities if he came, he had concluded at the present moment, and with the present aspect of affairs, not to compromise any body of emigrants by his presence. He merely kept pear the Missouri River to aid companies in getting over, and encourage them

with his presence.

The emigrants in the camp south of Nebraska City, fearing an attack, have entrenched them-selves, and at my latest advices, were busily throwing up redoubts, as the Missouri camp below them was receiving accessions every day, and was stronger in a military point of view than their own. Such is the aspect of affairs in that quarter, and Gen. Smith knows that a Missouri army thus blocks the Northern frontiers against emigration

but does not make one step to prevent it, and I have learned declares that he will not. Should the settlers in Kansas rise in arms and go up to clear the route, trust me, you will hear of the dragoons just as surely as we march. Oh, of the dragoons just as wirely as we march. On, this is an internal, malicious, persevering, relentless policy that the Slave Fower now, by the help of the authority and military force of our Government, are carrying out. We have neither war nor peace. That is, Missouri will not give us peace and the treops will not permit us to fight. As this is altogether unendurable, even with the fearful aspects of civil war and all its deplorable consequences, the northern emigrant route must be quences, the northern emigrant route must be cleared, and the river route too. If this expedition against the marauders in the southern part of Territory was over, a force of settlers will probably go up to clear the way, unless the emigrants have been able to open it themselves, by the next advices we hear.
Since the Missouri election the Border-Ruffians

have been organizing their forces again, and imme-oiately after the election considerable numbers went up with Atchison to join the force concen-trating at the point I speak of. Missouri and the Pro-Slavery men have not and will not relinquish Kansas as a slave State unless the power of the Govrument is asserted to settle the question for Freedom, or freemen settle it in blood for themselves. One of these things must be done, or Kansas made a Slave State. Rulers contemplate the issue. It you doubt the truth of this position now I tell you it will be taught you in a more fearful manner. It is as sternly true as God, and truth, and justice.

The land offices in the Ferritory are just about

to be opened, so that those who may have claims can perfect their entry and pay for their farms if they desire to do so. I learn that the clerks of the land office at Wyandot are very busy making out the plots of surveys, which will be completed this week. I do not know when the land sales will occur as I have not seen the proclamation of the President and advertisements in regard to them. Until they are thus advertised no one can enter land save claim owners, who are allowed to make good their claims from the time the surveys are complete and the proclamation for cale issued until the day of sale.

1 have little doubt, from the indications, that

the beginning of those land sales and entries will be the signal for further frauds and violence. As it is, the Free State settlers will have to cope not with Missouri and the South, which have raised money to secure the land, but with corrupt Territorial officials.

speculators by providing for the more perfect regstration of claims and securing such incohate titles If the land was kept out of the market two years it would be nearly all in the hands of actual set-tlers. Could not some railread appropriation bill secure this !

WATERING-PLACE EXPLORATIONS. SHARON SPRINGS.

From Our Special Correspondent.
PAVILION HOTEL, Sharon Springs, Aug. 13, 56. Devil-worship-the ancient crudity-appears to be approching a resuscitation, if the appetite for the very life of his nostrile, sutphur, be any indication of such a tendency. Here, so soon as we step out of our hotel, we are with a very nimbus of sulphur around our heads. If we go in the woods, sulphur is there. If we go on the plains, sulphur

s there. If we trace the romant c wrigglings and boppings of the sylvan brook, sulphur is there. If we go to the spring to drink, sulphur is there. If we go to the waters to bathe, sulpbur is there. If we enter the bowling-alley to provoke our civic muscles into rustic bardihood, sulphur is there. If we study the chivalric deadliness of pistoi-practice, sulphur is there-not simply the impulpable combination in guspowder, but permeating the air and weoing our cheeks with a Beelzebub-buss. The coin of the Republic, the American eagle, with the gridiron around its neck, is here sulphurised. The optione ring on the fifth finger of the left hand is also sulphurised. So, too, that watch chain has caught the devilish blue in the incinuating spray which flies above and around. In our hotel, which is perched on a bill a short distance from the words and springs where all this mineral is generated we are free from the odor and perception of the sulphured earth and atmosphere, but a mement will put us in the thick of it.

Virtue in this there must be, and there is. It is a ratural mixture to mend human miseries. yzed it stands thus, in two springs, one called the White Sulphur, the other the Magnesia Spring.

Sul; have of Magnesia,
Salid entents. 40 i graine. Hydrosulphure Acid Gas, or Sulphuretted Hydr. 20 5 cubic i Ten practice, in acts my 42 Farme
Bicarbonate of Magnesia
Solid contents, 1527 Hydrora pharic acid Ges, or Sulphuriesed fix dogon 3 collection of the persuare, invariably, 1887 Farable

ture of these ingredients produces the result of this great natural stir-up from out the volcanic depths and ferocities of a fire-glowing planet. I am not soing to give a medical essay on the virtues of these waters, but suffice to say that troops of sufferers - glorious old liver-complaints, stapendous assortments of theumatisms, neuralstupendous assortments of rhoumatisms, neuralglas, skin affections, flesh, blood and bone discrders—are here, the sick well away from the well,
and the camp of serrew and marginariza on dismost able, well-to ascored, endpart and scholarly pro-

tinct from the parkies of kehica, anyon, and the realm of youth, ecstacy and love. The material bettalions here have a singular alacerty in hooping their wees from the public gazer and; unless on goes at particular hours to the springs and the baths connected there with, the hospital character, is itself to drink; to water is by no means disagreeable to drink; to far an my recollection serves, it is not so high. water is by no means disagreease to drmk; to far as my recollection serves, it is not so highly charged with supiphur as the Virginis White Springs; but, on the other hand, the accommendations are infinitely superior, and the whole sired the place as different as the whole State of News. York is from the whole state of Virginia. To general effect of the waters is mid to be an ere peration of the painful symptoms; but this is the force of the alterative virtues, to be followed by ultimate good and excellent results. "Beauty "fa-bion, and distinction" (those words which

"fashion, and distinction" (those words which "G." says are so American), drink the waten, as well as ugliness, plainness and obscure suffering. A pilgrimage from the hotel to the aprinse, precedent to meals, is a thing of course. Then the sulphur baths of all temperatures are a pronounced luxury. The hum so hide feels like the best qualitative subset of the sulphur subset after committee of the subset of ity of Genea velvet after coming out of a ware bath of sulphur waters.

The air too, here must not be overlooked. It is

is 1,600 feet above the level of the locality which is 1,600 feet above the level of the City of New.

York Thus persons on the coast find in the almosphere here alone a distinct alterative by means of influences brought especially to bear on the lungs. The nights are beautiful, and no prevecatives of colds. This whole week the meon has looked so levely, as she bulges to the full silver coin which passes current in the realm of God, that one almost regrets the sweet, gentle worship of the Druidesses, whose eyes could fill and whose hearts fulter in her worship. The lustrous pe-lucidness of the heavens, seen through this pure

lucidness of the heavens, seen through this pure atmosphere, puts one closer to the zones of necturnal glories which girdle the infinite.

The Pavilion Hotel has been so enlarged that the piszza is 230 feet long and proportionably wide and high. This forms an admirable means for promenades, and all the gala lyrics of early hearts and loveliness. Beside those who sleep within the walls of the castle, many are colonized out with the rights and immunities of the dising and drawing rooms. There are hops as often as rewith the rights and immunities of the dining and drawing-rooms. There are hops as often as required, and other resources for reaching the family vault through a bed of roses. The whole ione of the place is high-bred and indicated, would diminish the number of police reports down to 0. There are some ladies here who excel in music and who are particularly urbane in not hiding their fights. There has just been published, in MS., a newspaper called The Sharon Spy, the facetious and clever Mr. — of New-York, editor, the contents of which were read to the company assembled in the drawing-room. Some was in verse and some the drawing-room. Some was in verse and some the drawing-room. Some was in verse and some in prose, and there were a number of goodnatured raps right and left on the natabilities of the place, whether of talent, looks, or what not. One very pretty piece of poetry, much admired, and bearing the impress of an adult-hand, turned out to be from a mere girl Miss — of Philadelphia. Another—a mock report of a police court, bringing in of course characters present—was from the pen of "a Philadelphia lawyer" of great celebrity. And so the week is souibbed away. At present the And so the week is squibbed away. At present the majority of the persons are from one single place, Philadelphia, the liostonians and New-Yorkers having had their turn. Of Southerners there are not a few; and it is understood that political discussion sleeps here, for if it did not the effects of the

waters and the harmony of the drawing-room would be nullified.

The country around has ample historic associa-tions. Among them is Cherry Valley, a few miles distant, the scene of the Brandt massacre on the distant, the scene of the Brandt massacre on the 11th November, 1775. There seven hundred Indians and Tories, under Brandt, (Indian,) and Butler, (white,) surprised the settlement, burned the houses, made captives of some of the inhabitants, and massacred others to the number of thirty two. There was a fort, and the settlers were told by a friendly Indian that the attack would be made, and they accordingly requested to enter the fort, or at least put their wives and children and valuables there, but the commander, (col. Alden, not believing the story, did not accede children and valuables there, but the commender, Col. Alden, not believing the story, did not accede to the wishes of the settlers. The result was the massacre in question, and Col. Alden, who lodged outside of the fort, was himself surprised, tomahawked and scalped by the terrible cenecus. Ah, do we think enough of the sufferings of our forefatters?

These Indian war-whoops remind me of some Indian dilutions a few steps from the Pavilion in the woods by the springs. There is love in a wigwam. A white woman, said to be the daughter of a new-England etergyman, married to an Indian, lives with her copper colored spouse, and a sufficiently-numerous progeny, in a test and heard hut. The party manufacture baskets and different nicknacks, and dispose of them to vistors. is a great pity Congress could not keep the There are also two or three others of the Indian set of the parket and out of the hands of race, and one half-breed Indian girl, grown-up, who is beautiful; a most extraordinary combina-tion of recetint and ultra brunetism. A live poet. coursing about these sylvan shades, could certainly get up a sonnet to that beauty—to her polyglot dark eyes, and the curiously mixed gradations of tone in her complexion, which make her a lovely

cormopolitan. It takes nearly twelve hours to reach here from New-York, but the journey will not be deemed too long when the place is visted in the season's hight. Good company, approved medicinal waters, fine bill-air, draw crowds hithers and the nos bers increase each year.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE COMMENCE MENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribute

MIDDLEBERY, Vt., Aug. 14, 1856. The College Anniversary, the great event of the eason in this quiet and staidly decorous boomsch, has ust closed. Everything here dates from Commencement. The fortunate day upon which it chances to iall is, par excellence, the greatest in the calendar. Sessions of courts, county fairs, and the other seasons of factitions dignity attaching to a shire town of a rocal county, are all eclipsed by the glories of Commencement week. Then, in addition to the strangers woolly rusticating and folling through the hot weather a town and the vicinity, there are added to the population of the village some hundreds of the friends of the College-educated men, attracted hither by a cympathetic interest in such occasions-friends and relstaves of the young men who, all-powerful, are soon to go forth and reform the world, right all its abuses, and cause it to bend implicitly to their lofty purposes and 'firm resolve' -- and the graduates of former years, cuting back for a reunion around their Alms Mater, to talk over the scenes, the joys and sorrows, the friendships and rivalries, the socresses and defeats of bygone years, and to laugh over the frolles of their coilege days, and drop a tear to the memory of one and another how come who particulated of their

Many of them also bring with them their wives and coldren to participate in the general judicie.

The first sixth Commencement of Middlebury College was held yesterday in the Congregational Cherch.

The weather through all the evercises, though last was the control of the con where exceedingly stormy, has been very favorable, clear and beauting, but not ex remely warm. These was a slight shower on Tuesday afternoon, preventing the procession of the Philomathesian Society from the College. It soon cleared away, however, and the

The exercises of the week were initiated on Sun lay aftercoen by the Baccalaureate Serm's from Prof. Beardman. This was a masterly effort, and conceded all hands to be superior to any sinelar production delivered here for some time. Prof. Boardman is an experience of the contract of the co

delivered here for some time. Prof. Boardman is an accomplished scholar, a deep, strong thinker, and an industrious student. He is yet but a young man, and has filled the Professor's chair only three years, but is acquiring for himself popularity and a reputation.

On Tuescay the Anniversaries of the Philomethesian and Philedelphian Societies were combrated, and passed off quite pleasantly. They were addressed, the former by Samuel W. Batos, esq., of Boston, a member of the Class of 1843, and the latter by the live. Prof. Phelps of Andover Theological Seminary. The addresses were able and clopusit, and were listened to with marked attention by large autiences. That of Mr. Bares, upon the Paradoxes and seeming Contradictions in Society and Nature, was especially humorous and rarey in many parts, and gave very gonall estistation. That of Prof. Phelps, upon the character of the preaching demanded by the Charch